effective July 2, 1996 commercial banks have been allowed to determine their own interest rates on domestic term deposits over one year.

(c) to (e). RBI have, further reported that as commercial banks including foreign banks have been given freedom to determine their own interest rates for deposits over one year, it is open to individual banks to determine the rates, taking into account, inter alia, cost of funds, return on funds and their inter-bank borrowing/ lending status.

According to RBI, some of the foreign banks have offered interest rates on term deposits at rates which are generally higher than those offered by Indian Banks in the public sector. RBI have stated that the foreign banks operate on a narrow base, with few branches, mostly in metropolitan centres and that their offering higher rates on deposits is not likely to adersely affect the overall deposits mobilisation efforts of Indian banks.

Lok Adalats in Delhi

2029. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in National Capital Territory of Delhi where Lok Adalats have been organised during the last three years, till date;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the above period, year-wise.

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the jurisdiction of Lok Adalats;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) On the basis of the information provided by the Delhi Legal Service Authority, 23 Lok Adalats were organised in Delhi during the last three years, namely 1993, 1994 and 1995 and till July, 1996 at the following places:

	Name of the Place	Number of Lok Adalats organised
i)	Patiala House Courts Complex	13
ii)	Tis Hazari Courts Complex	04
iii)	Karkardooma Courts Complex	04
iv)	Campus Law Centre, Delhi University	01
v)	Vidya Bhawan Maha Vidyalaya Sr. Sec. School, Lodi Estate	01

(b) Year	Number of cases disposed of
1993	598
1994	949
1995	2,898
1996 (till July)	6,871

(c) to (e). Lok Adalats which were heretofore voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes through conciliatory and persuasive methods have been accorded a statutory base with the enforcement of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 with effect from 9th November, 1995.

According to sub-section (5) of section 19 of the said Act, the Lok Adalats shall have jurisdiction to determine and to arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of -

i) any case pending before; or

ii) any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction of and is not brought before, any court for which the Lok Adalat is organised.

Lok Adalats shall, however, have no jurisdiction in respect of any case or matter relating to an offence not compoundable under any law.

Supply of Coal

2030. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal industry is likely to increase its delivery schedule from 270 metric tonnes at present to 400 metric tonnes by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the working of coal mines to achieve this end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (c). The projections for Ninth Plan for the period 1997-2002 have not been firmed up. However, the Planning Commission has constituted a Working Group on Coal and Lignite to prepare an approach paper for the Ninth Plan. The provisional report of this Working Group indicates that in the year 2001-02 the supply of coal would be 348 Million Tonnes from all sources excluding the captive mining blocks which are expected to come up in the private sector. These include the following:-

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new

technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(ii) Earlier, the coal companies were unable to take up new mining projects since these were not remunerative. The Government has recently de-regulated the price of coking coal as well as the price of grade A,B, & C of non-coking coals. This is expected to make some of the projects viable and will enable the coal companies to increase production of these coals.

(iii) The partial de-regulation of coal prices is also likely to make some additional funds available with the coal campanies which shall enable new projects to be taken up with greater vigour.

(iv) The capital base of Coal India Ltd. has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from domestic and foreign financial institutions in order to enable adding new coal production capacity.

(v) Co-ordination with the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in potential coalfield areas.

(vi) Co-ordination with the State Governments to remove the bottlenecks on account of land acquisition.

(vii) Private sector companies engaged in production of iron & steel, cement and generation of power have now been permitted to take up coal mining. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.

(viii) Modifications of existing washeries as well as construction of new washeries are being taken up to increase the availability of washed coking coals in the country.

[Translation]

R.R.Bs in U.P.

2031. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government have received proposals for setting up the branches of Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the time by which the branches of Regional Rural Banks proposed to be set up in the State with locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that there are 40 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Uttar Pradesh with Headquarters at Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Raebareilly, Farrukhabad, Sitapur, Ballia,Sultanpur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Bahraich, Etawah, Badaun, Mainpuri, Varanasi, Basti, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Bareilly, Gonda, Aligarh, Banda, Etah, Jaunpur, Orai, Jhansi, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Nainital, Mirzapur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Agra, Muzaffarnagar, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Pauri and Ghaziabad.

(b and (c). The licences for opening new branches are not issued by Government of India. RRBs may open new brances only after they have obtained appropriate licence from Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has informed that proposals for opening of new branches have been received from five RRBs of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Sick Textile Mills

2032. SHRI SANAT MEHTA :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile mills of NTC, State-wise, particularly in Gujarat and Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government propose to close down some sick textile Mills of NTC;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NTC propose to take over K.R. Mills, Mysore; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

: THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) 8 out of 9 subsidiary corporations of NTC have been referred to the BIFR which has declared them to be sick industrial companies. These 8 subsidiary corporations have under their control 91 mills. A statement is enclosed indicating the State-wise number of these mills.

STATEMENT

(a)

Name of the Stata	No. of Mills
1	2
Delhi	1
Punjab	4
Rajaathan	4
Madhya Pradesh	7
Uttar Pradeah	9